THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,277. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RICHMOND.

A Reconnoissance by General Terry.

The Enemy's New Line of Works Discovered.

Details of Their Formation and Great Strength.

Official Aggregate of Our Losses in the Reconnoissance.

The Cavalry Still Holding the Ground Gained.

The Enemy Ceased Firing on Dutch Gap.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE IN THE NINTH CORPS.

Republican Majority in Three Pennsylvania Regiments 383, and in Two Ohio Regiments 199.

RETALIATION BY GEN. BUTLER.

HIS LETTER ON THE SUBJECT.

Rebel Prisoners Set to Work at Dutch Gap,

&c., &c., &c.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatches.

[illegible]

fortunate men, who, it would really seem, have succeeded, after much boasting, in reaching their "last ditch."

IN THE FIELD, IN FRONT OF RICHMOND, Oct. 16, 1864.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF AGGREGATE LOSSES ON THE 13TH INST.

From official sources I am enabled to state that the losses in the Tenth corps, brevet Major General A. H. Terry, temporarily commanding in the reconnoissance of the 13th inst., on the Darbytown road, are in the aggregate eighteen officers and three hundred and fifty-two men. Of these, three officers and thirty-three men were killed, fourteen officers and two hundred and ninety-six men wounded, and one officer and twenty-three men missing.

CAVALRY LOSSES.

The losses of General Kautz, commanding cavalry in the same reconnoissance, numbered totally forty-four officers and men. Of this number two were killed, twenty-nine wounded and thirteen missing.

THE VISIT OF MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE,

chief military officer of the province of Nova Scotia, to the Army of the James, which has just been concluded, was marked by an interchange of military civilities between the distinguished foreigner and the commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. His Excellency, who was attired in all the insignia of his exalted military rank, was escorted around the lines, accompanied by General Butler and staff, and introduced to the leading officers of the several corps and divisions. General Doyle was pleased to express himself greatly surprised at the magnitude of our defences and the astonishing extent of our warlike operations.

[illegible]

THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. Thomas M. Cook's Despatches.

[illegible]

THE NINTH CORPS.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

[illegible]

The Washington Despatch.

[illegible]

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Lee's Official Report of the Reconnoissance of the Rebel Left.

[illegible]

THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamers Yazoo and Creole from New Orleans.

OUR CAVALRY AT WORK.

Capture of Clinton, La., and Woodville, Miss., by the Union Forces.

Another Assessment on the Subscribers to the Rebel Fund for the Defence of New Orleans.

Successful Cavalry Raid from Pensacola.

ALL QUIET IN MOBILE BAY.

Cotton Operations in the Teche Country.

CORTINA STILL AT MATAMOROS,

&c., &c., &c.

[illegible]

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

[illegible]

PENSACOLA.

[illegible]

MOBILE BAY.

[illegible]

BRASHEAR CITY.

[illegible]

MORGANZA.

[illegible]

MATAMOROS.

[illegible]

News Via the Mississippi River.

[illegible]

News from Fortress Monroe.

[illegible]

City Railroad Revenue Tax.

[illegible]

City Intelligence.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Oct. 16, 1864.

The subject of the national finances has thus far failed to receive that attention from the administration, Congress and the people which its importance demands. The similitude of the debt of a nation and that of an individual is not recognized, and the debt goes on increasing without that sense of responsibility attaching to it which invariably accompanies the assumption of private obligations. Yet a public no less than a private debt must be strictly provided for, or the same consequences must overtake the one that would inevitably attend the other.

The national debt of this country is already equal to that of France, which is about two thousand millions of dollars; and this immense indebtedness of ours is increasing at the rate of more than sixty-five millions a month—the aggregate on the 24 of August having been $1,627,492,170, and on the 30th of September $1,955,973 710. The paper money inflation is at the same time keeping pace with the general increase, the additions to the currency during the month of September having amounted to forty-three and a half millions, making a total up to the 31st ult. of $[illegible]. Yet the blundering financial [illegible]

[illegible]

...

Sugar—Raw continued firm with an increased demand. Sales were 820 hhds, at 16½c. a 17¼c. for Cuba muscovado and 18½c. a 17c. for Porto Rico. Refined was in good demand and fully ½c. per pound higher. We quote soft yellow 20c. a 23c., soft white 22½c. a 23½c., and 24½c. a 25c. for powdered, crushed and granulated.

Tallow was firm, with a fair demand, and sales of 60,000 pounds at 18½c. a 17¾c. for country and city.

Tea.—We notice sales of 190 half chests oolong at $7 02½.

Whiskey.—Receipts, 250 barrels. Market firmer, with sales of 750 barrels at $1 73 a $1 75 for State and Western.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Official History of the Plot Against the Union.

SECRET ARMED ORGANIZATION.

Account of Its Origin, Progress, Signs, Passwords, Grips, &c.

STARTLING REPORT OF JUDGE HOLT.

Contemplated Organization of a Northwestern Confederacy.

An Extended Revolt Threatened if Lincoln Should be Re-elected,

&c., &c., &c.

We annex a copious compendium of a voluminous report from Judge Holt to the Secretary of War, in relation to the conspiracy which has been reported to have existed in certain Western States, whose object, it will be seen, was to affiliate with Southern leaders and help the rebel cause:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—

SIR—Having been instructed by you to prepare a detailed report upon the mass of testimony furnished me from different sources in regard to the secret associations and conspiracies against the government, formed principally [illegible]

[illegible]

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General.

THE REBELLION.

Alexander H. Stephens' Letter in Full.

What He Thinks of the Chicago Platform.

Is in Favor of a Convention of States, but Will Not Abide Its Decision,

&c., &c., &c.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

The movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement, thus inaugurated, all the aid in their power.

[illegible]

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Love and Jealousy—Murder and Suicide, in Boston.

[From the Boston Traveller, Oct. 15.]

A young man named George S. Freemantle shot his wife last evening and then attempted to kill himself. The parties board at No. 947 Washington street. Yesterday afternoon the wife went to her mother's house, No. 9 Medford court, where she was followed by her husband about six o'clock in the evening. He at once drew a revolver and fired twice at her, one of the balls taking effect in her collar bone, and the other just above her hip on the left side. After shooting his wife he fired the contents of two barrels of the revolver at himself, both shots taking effect below his heart, two inches from each other. He aimed, doubtless, at his heart, and intended to kill himself instantly. Drs. Hobbs and Buckingham were called to the wife, and upon examination were of opinion that her wounds would prove fatal. Neither of the balls passed through her body. She remains at her mother's house. The husband was carried to the City Hospital. His wounds are not believed to be serious. He is about 27 years old, and his wife, who is a native of Nashua, N. H., is 23 years old. They have two children. There had been some difficulty between the parties, the husband being of a jealous disposition, and from letters which he had written it seems that he thought her untrue to him, and had contemplated the desperate act for some time. Those who knew the [illegible]

[illegible]

... that persons losing themselves in the forest, or in a snow storm, manifest invariably a tendency to turn round gradually to the left, to the extent even of eventually moving in a circle. The explanation of this is found, probably, in the fact that the limbs and muscles of the right side are more developed than those of the left side. Shoemakers say that, as a general thing, the right foot is somewhat larger than the left, and that the right boot wears out first. Under the excitement felt when one is lost, and in the absence of any guiding line, the superior energy of the right limbs throw the pedestrian insensibly round to the left. It may also be remarked that in the ancient religious ceremonies of every country circular or choric dances were a prevalent custom.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HOLBROOK—SHEPPARD.—In this city on Saturday, June 25, by the Rev. F. McNeirny, A. M. HOLBROOK to JENNIE B. SHEPPARD.

JACKSON—DAY.—At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday evening, October 12, by the Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., JOSEPH C. JACKSON, of Newark, N. J., to Miss KATE P., youngest daughter of Calvin Day, Esq., of Hartford.

RYDER—ROWE.—On Saturday, October 15, at Trinity church, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, EDWARD P. RYDER to Miss JANE ROWE.

RICE—GOWDY.—At Lawsville, on Tuesday, October 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lockwood, WILLIAM WIRT RICE to MARTHA, daughter of Norman Gowdy.

SHATTECK—MCCALLISTER.—On Saturday, October 15, at Yorkville, by the Rev. S. A. Mulledy, FRANCIS SHATTECK to SARAH MCCALLISTER, eldest daughter of James McCallister, Esq. No cards.

New Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

Died.

ASHTON.—On Saturday, October 15, WILLIAM H. ASHTON, Jr., aged 19 years.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 47 South Eighth street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation.

BRADY.—On Saturday, October 15, at 26 Orchard street, JOHN W. BRADY, aged 40 years and 1 month.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BRENNAN.—On Saturday morning, October 15, after a severe illness, of dropsy, PATRICK BRENNAN, a native of [illegible]

[illegible]

invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at half past ten o'clock, from his late residence, 12 Scholes street, Williamsburg.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, of consumption, on Sunday, October 16, HONORA LEE, wife of John Lee, a native of county Limerick, Ireland, aged 29 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Vanbrunt and Commerce streets, South Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, October 15, LORA DE PEYSTER, daughter of B. V. B. and Anna Livingston, aged 8 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 198 South Second street, corner of Eighth, Brooklyn, E. D.

MEEKAN.—On Sunday morning, October 16, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Henry and Maria Meekan, aged 2 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 349 West Twenty ninth street, corner Eleventh avenue.

MOHR.—On Saturday, October 15, EDWARD MOHR, in the 46th year of his age.

His remains will be removed from his late residence, 222 Monroe street, this (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock, to St. Mary's church, corner of Ridge and Grand streets, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family and those of his brothers, Arthur and Patrick, are respectfully invited to attend.

MCBRIDE.—On Saturday, October 15, of consumption, JAMES MCBRIDE, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 26 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 118 Sixth street, this (Monday) afternoon at one o'clock.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, October 16, MARGARET, relict of John McLaughlin, and daughter of the late William Walker, late of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 170 Sands street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Glasgow and London papers please copy.

PURCELL.—On Sunday, October 16, MARY, the beloved wife of John Purcell.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 112 Charlton, corner of Greenwich street.

ROCHE.—On Saturday, October 15, ELIZA S. ROCHE, youngest child of John S. and Catherine Roche, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 81 James street.

RYAN.—On Saturday, October 15, ELIZABETH RYAN, a native of Stradbally, Queens county, Ireland, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son in law, James Coogan, 570 Second avenue.

RYAN.—On Sunday, October 16, of consumption, ANN RYAN, the beloved wife of James Ryan, aged 42 years.

The friends and acquaintances of both families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from 119 Mulberry street.

SAMLER.—On Sunday morning, October 16, NICHOLAS OSCAR, youngest son of Jane M. Samler, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 124 East Twenty seventh street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—On Sunday, October 16, DANIEL, son of Lawrence and Margaret Sullivan, aged 2 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 353 Pearl street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

VAN HORN.—On Sunday, October 16, at Centreville, N. J., JACOB A. VAN HORN, after a long and protracted illness of consumption, which he bore with true Christian fortitude, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WARTMAN.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Friday morning, October 14, JOHN WARTMAN, aged 65 years, 9 months and 22 days, a native of [illegible], Zurich.

The relatives and friends, also the members of German Union Lodge No. 54, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, West Hoboken, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken ferry at half past twelve o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

WEST.—On Saturday, October 15, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WEST, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 145 Carmine street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN females want situations at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A CONFIDENT, FAITHFUL NURSE WANTS A SITUATION; she can take charge of a baby from its infancy or children of any age, has good city reference. Call for two days at 120 24th st., corner of 7th av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as first class laundress in a private family, has the best city reference. Apply at 115 West 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as first class cook in a Spanish family. Can be seen for two days at 56 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation to do general housework or chamberwork. Best of reference. Call in the baker's store 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or assist in housework. Is willing and obliging. Good references. Call for two days at 153 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse. Is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Apply at her late employer's, 52 West 11th st., near 5th av., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, good reference. Can be seen for two days at 166 East 33d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS A good plain cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress, in city or country; two years reference, Protestant. Can be seen for two days at 183 Waverley place, between Hammond and Bank sts.

A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN A SMALL private family, would assist with the washing and is an excellent baker, good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 137 West 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse, who has acted in that capacity for several years and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the very best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family, best of city reference. Call at 164 West 40th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family, good city reference. Call at 51 York st., Jersey City.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE IN washing and ironing and French fluting. Call at 261 West Houston st., first floor, back room.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as seamstress, understands all fine sewing, embroidery and cutting for children, will mind one child; reference. Call for two days at 40 East 31st st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND hair dresser, prefers doing up the lady's room, the best reference given. Call for two days at 43 West 15th st.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; has good city reference. Call for two days at 34 East Baltic st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, city reference. Call for two days at 31 East Baltic st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER DESIRES THE work of a few more families, to go out by the day or at her residence. Call at 184 West 19th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS, BY AN American woman. Best reference. Call for two days at 43 West 13th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent person, as nurse and seamstress, is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, will travel with a lady or go a short distance in the country. Has the best city reference. Call for two days at 107 East 13th st., near 2d av.

A SEAMSTRESS WANTS A SITUATION—CAN CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of sewing. Apply at 402 4th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as cook in a plain family, she has the best of city reference. Apply at 119½ East 30th st., second floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork or fine washing; is always willing and obliging; best of city and country references. Can be seen at 253 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITUATION as lady's maid; understands hair dressing perfectly; would assist with grown children. Best of city reference. Call at 411 2d av., near 23d st., second floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress and to mind children, has good city reference. Call on or address Mrs. Murch, 121 West 19th st., in the rear.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS PROFESSED COOK; has the best of city reference. Call at 166 3d ave., between 15th and 16th sts.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as laundress, understands French fluting, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. The best of city reference. Call for two days at 478 7th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper. Address for three days Mrs. M., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. The best of city reference. Call at 116 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing, can operate on a machine. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call at 455 3d av., near 32d st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good city reference. Call for two days at 166 East 23d st., near Lexington av.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO do general housework. Can give good reference. Call at 324 [illegible], in the rear.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM SQUARE, New York.—Open daily, six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made now, or on, or before October 20, will draw interest from October 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JACOB F. ODDENS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY.—THE TRUSTEES of the Commonwealth Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of one per cent (out of the net earnings of the company for the month of September), payable at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau street, on the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 26th inst. New York, Oct. 14, 1864. L. B. BAUM, Treasurer.

GREAT EASTERN PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL $3,000,000,

IN 300,000 SHARES, AT $10 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3 PER SHARE,

AND NO FURTHER CALL OR ASSESSMENT.

The property of this company is in fee, and is known as the "Great Burning Spring," comprising six hundred and [illegible] acres on the western slope of the "GREAT UPHEAVAL RIDGE" of Wood and Pleasant counties, Western Virginia, the rocks broken vertically by convulsions of nature forming abundant deposits of Petroleum and lubricating oil. It is within five miles of the Ohio river, and three miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in direct communication with the Atlantic seaboard.

The property was selected by Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, late Assistant Secretary of War, H. B. GRATZ, Esq., of Philadelphia, and other gentlemen connected with the well known "Columbia" Oil Wells, which are now paying fifty per cent per month upon the subscription price, and it is believed that the wells of the

GREAT EASTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY

will exceed even the "Columbia" in revenue, as it is estimated that at least one hundred wells can be worked successfully on the "Great Eastern" property. Subscriptions for 125,000 shares at three dollars per share, will be received by the undersigned.

JOHN R. MURRAY & CO.,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS OF THE

"GREAT EASTERN PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY,"

NEW YORK.

Subscribers for 1,000 shares and upwards will receive a bonus of twenty per cent in additional stock at once.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 52 Nassau street, New York,

OPEN EVERY DAY.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.

[illegible], Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the [illegible] and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held [illegible] Buildings, corner Wall and William streets, on Monday, the 14th day of November. Polls open [illegible]. WALTER K. T. JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—DIVIDEND NO. 3.—OFFICE OIL CREEK [illegible] Bank Buildings, No. 7 Nassau street, New York [illegible] 1864.—The Trustees of this Company have declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent for the month ending October 15, and an extra dividend [illegible], payable November 15, to shareholders of record this day. A. H. WOOD, President.

[illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG Railroad Company, Cleveland, October 17, 1864.—[illegible] a meeting of the directors of this company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent was declared, [illegible], payable to the stockholders of this company at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. on the [illegible] day of October, instant. The transfer books of the company will close on the 18th day of October and reopen on the [illegible] of October.

EDWARD ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

All the desirable Petroleum Oil stocks that are paying monthly dividends, some as high as ten per cent per month, will be found at the

PETROLEUM EXCHANGE

of RICHARD KINGSLAND, office 35 Pine street, N. Y. Also maps, prospectus, and full particulars given.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXIX..............................No. 290

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Italian Opera—Faust.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Gladiator.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—The Compact.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Comedy of Errors—Love in Livery.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Martin Chuzzlewit.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Daisy Wild—Mount Witch of New York—Paddy Carey.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Lysiah—Dutchman—Boots at the Swan.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—Victim—Fanchon's Lawyer.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Entertainments.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Tom Thumb—Two Giants, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours. Pauk's Edwards—Joe—Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Challenge Dance.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Signor [illegible] and His Pantomime Dogs.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—Varied and Exciting Melange of Ethiopian Oddities.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—Robert Heller.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—Artemus Ward Among the Mormons.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—Ballets, Pantomimes, Burlesques, &c.—Scenes on the Mississippi.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—Woodruff's Bone [illegible] of Glass Blowers.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Curiosities and Lectures from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

New York, Monday, October 17, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Our army correspondence which we publish this morning contains the particulars of the important and successful reconnoissance made by a portion of the Tenth army corps on last Thursday, alluded to in this column yesterday, when the position and strength of the enemy's own works in front of General Butler's right wing were ascertained. Our casualties on the occasion, in killed, wounded and missing, were a little over four hundred, of whom only thirty eight were killed. The enemy's firing on the Dutch Gap Canal has ceased since General Butler placed a number of rebel prisoners in it. The trees on the river bank in front of the Eighteenth corps are being cut down by the rebels, in order to give them a better view of operations on our side. Kautz's cavalry, on the extreme right, are still holding the advanced position gained in Thursday's reconnoissance, and it is not designed to abandon it. We have received General Lee's official report of this affair, and the Richmond Enquirer's account of it, both of which, of course, claim a rebel victory. No new movements in either the Army of the Potomac or the Army of the James are reported. At the date of latest accounts the rebels were observed to be crossing their cavalry on our left, with the supposed intention of making a dash on our forces on the Weldon Railroad.

The steamships Yazoo and Creole yesterday furnished us with despatches of much interest from our correspondents in New Orleans, Pensacola, Mobile Bay, Brashear City and Morganzia, La., dated in the first named place as late as the 9th inst. In these we have the details of General Asboth's successful expedition from Pensacola into the interior of Florida and of the capture by the Union troops of Clinton, La., and Woodville, Miss., already announced in the Herald. We have also some additional particulars of the latter affair from Cairo. Our men, under Colonel Osband, surrounded and captured the rebel force at that place on the morning of the 6th inst., and took three guns, several hundred head of horses, mules and cattle, large amounts of stores and various other things of value. General Dana, commanding at Vicksburg, is keeping up a continual series of scouting far into the interior, which is productive of much benefit to the national cause. General Hurlbut, commanding the Gulf Department, has assessed an additional twenty-five per cent, aggregating over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on the sums subscribed in aid of the rebel government by corporations in New Orleans, previous to its capture by the Union forces. The proceeds of this assessment are to be applied, as a former similar one was by General Butler, to the relief of the poor of the city. A detachment of Union troops, who recently made a reconnoissance to Pigeon bayou, in the Teche district of Louisiana, captured a barge laden with three hundred bales of cotton, but saw nothing of the enemy. Affairs at Mobile remained quiet. It is said that a force of ten to twelve thousand rebels is stationed somewhere between Pensacola and Mobile, to check any Union movement which might be made from the former place upon the latter.

It was reported in Washington yesterday, but not generally believed, that General Longstreet has again in the Shenandoah valley a considerable army. Our correspondents at Martinsburg and with Sheridan's cavalry give additional particulars of the magnificent affair on Sunday, the 9th instant, when Custer's and Merritt's troopers so completely routed the cavalry under command of the rebel Rosser.

Though we have no later direct intelligence from General Sherman, he is known to be energetically at work, and no fears in reference to his position need be entertained. He has six months supplies in Atlanta. Dalton, Ga., is reported to have surrendered to the rebels on Friday last. Its garrison consisted of one regiment of colored troops. No considerable force of the enemy is thought to be north of Tunnel Hill, Georgia. But little damage to the railroad is believed to have been done by the rebels recently.

There was great excitement in Cairo, Illinois, yesterday, in consequence of rumors that a rebel attack on Columbus, Kentucky, is about to be made. A large rebel force is at Mayfield threatening Paducah.

The rebel Jeff. Thompson, with about two thousand men, captured Sedalia, Missouri, on last Saturday morning. The militia whom he captured in the town he either paroled or shot. After robbing the stores, burning the railroad water station and committing other depredations, Thompson's gang left, and the place was reoccupied yesterday morning by Union troops. Price is still reported to be moving on Lexington. A band under a man named Anderson, are roaming through Northern Missouri, committing various kinds of outrages.

In a rebel newspaper despatch, dated at Mobile on the 12th inst., a report by the raider Forrest of a Union expedition up the Tennessee river to Eastport, Alabama, is given. He says it consisted of three gunboats and four transports, carrying two thousand troops, who, being landed, were surprised by the rebels, and that three guns, twenty-five prisoners and thirty horses were captured. Two hundred Yankees, he says, were drowned in attempting to re-embark. He also states that a shot from a rebel gun exploded the boiler of one of the transports, scalding and burning to death a number of men. We have a rebel description of General Asboth's expedition to Marianna and other places in Florida; but it does not differ materially from our own accounts.

The rebel Vice President Alexander H. Stephens has written a letter giving his views on the Chicago platform. He says he is in favor of a convention of States for the settlement of the difficulties between the North and South, but will not pledge himself to abide by its decision.

It is stated that Admiral Lee has departed for the West, to take command of the Mississippi fleet, Admiral David D. Porter having superseded him at the head of the North Atlantic squadron.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The telegraphic details of the European news brought by the Hecla to Halifax, dated to the 5th of October, are published in the Herald this morning.

The financial and commercial reports of the Hecla have been anticipated to a great extent by our despatches from the Caledonia off Cape Race. The Hecla reports, however, a few new heavy failures in England.

It appears that the Mace and Coburn fight is "off" at least for the present. A very interesting compilation of news relative to the progress of the match to the 4th of October (the day fixed for the battle) was given in the Herald yesterday, and the latest despatches from Ireland and England relative to the "break off" of the fight appear in our columns to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Ocean Queen, which arrived here yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 8th inst., brought us interesting despatches from our correspondents in Panama and Callao. The Spanish-Peruvian difficulty still remains unadjusted, but Peru has appointed a special commissioner to Madrid, which shows a more conciliatory spirit on the part of that government than it has hitherto manifested, and it is thought that the troubles will be settled before long. A serious revolutionary plot has been discovered in Chile, in which Spain is supposed to be implicated. The revolution in Ecuador was thought to be effectually crushed. President Murillo has issued a decree declaring that the law imposing a tonnage tax on all vessels entering and discharging in the ports of Colombia does not apply in the free ports of Aspinwall and Panama. The Ocean Queen brought to this port over one hundred and ninety thousand in specie.

Our correspondent in Matamoros, Mexico, writing on the 23d ult., states that Cortina still held that place, and would make a stubborn fight if the imperial army of Maximilian attempted to dislodge him.

We have newspaper files from the West Indies, dated at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 5th of October. Kingston and its environs were visited by a heavy shower of rain, the precursor of the October season after a drought. The steamship Santa Martha, formerly the Tubal Cain, the pioneer of a new American line about to establish a station in Jamaica, had arrived at the island. The inspector of Police of Kingston talks of the visits of these passenger boats creating immorality in the city of Kingston, yet we find in the very paper which publishes his remarks that the crime of robbery has already become so rife as to call for the active interference of the authorities. Some seamen lately died on board the British ship Ouse, at Kingston, from the effects of poison. It appears now that the captain kept an open chest of arsenic in the storeroom, and the cook, supposing it to be flour, took out a couple of handfuls and mixed it with the pastry. Hence the deaths.

The steamship Liberty, from Havana on the 12th inst., arrived at this port last night. There is no news of much importance by this arrival. The blockade running steamer Banshee arrived at Havana from Galveston, Texas, on the day the Liberty sailed, with three hundred and twenty bales of cotton. The blockade runner Josie sailed for Galveston the day previous. There is nothing of consequence from St. Domingo. The Havana markets were extremely dull.

The steamship Melville reached here yesterday, from Key West, Fla., on the 8th inst. She brought no news.

The case of D. P. Schermerhorn against Mr. Fernando Wood, ex-Mayor, referred from the courts for investigation before a referee, is being tried at the office of Mr. W. Robinson. The plaintiff, who is brother-in-law to defendant by the first marriage of the latter, sues for remuneration for professional services rendered in the prosecution of several law suits instituted by Mr. Wood a few years ago, the principal action having been originally brought against the Tammany Hall General Committee for election outlays incurred by the defendant, who was himself at the time a member of the Tammany Committee. The political world revolving round the Tammany and Mozart institutions are looking with much interest to the anticipated developments as the case progresses. The hearing in the case commenced on Saturday, and will be resumed to-morrow.

The long pending case of Charles P. Devlin against the Corporation of this city is being investigated at the office of Mr. John B. Haskin. The plaintiff sues for nearly one hundred thousand dollars, claimed to be due on several contracts executed by him, the principal contract being for work done on the New Bowery extension. The legality of the contracts is disputed, and upon this the whole case hangs. The case for the city is ably conducted by Mr. J. K. Hackett, Assistant Corporation Counsel, assisted by Mr. W. C. Trull.

The interesting ceremony of "taking the black veil," and renouncing association with the outer world, by two young ladies, was witnessed by a select assemblage yesterday morning in the chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in West Seventeenth street. Archbishop McCloskey officiated on the occasion, and among the distinguished persons present were Generals Sacks and Doubleday. The ladies who took the vow of celibacy and seclusion from the world were two sisters, the Misses White, of this city.

It is thought that the remains of a man picked up in fragments, in the East river and New York Bay, at different times lately, are those of a man named Augustus Meeskom, who has not been heard of by his friends since the night of the 20th ult., when he left Lovejoy's Hotel. The authorities and police of this city and Brooklyn are still busily engaged in investigating the case. The Mayor of Brooklyn has offered $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers.

Those desirous of entering the army or navy should remember that Mr. Blunt, chairman of our Supervisors' Volunteer Committee, continues to pay the bounties to recruits at his office, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

The Rev. Henry W. Bellows, President of the United States Sanitary Commission, returned to this city yesterday, after an absence of six months in California. He officiated in his old church last night, preaching an eloquent sermon before a crowded, fashionable and delighted congregation.

There was not much excitement on our city railroads yesterday. The arrangements made by the companies for the sale of tickets on and after Thursday next appear to have had a conciliatory influence on the minds of passengers.

Mr. Manning, the Wall street broker arrested last week on the charge of passing Treasury notes stolen from a Boston firm, will have an examination in a few days, when he says he will be able to show entire absence of criminality on his part. Mr. Manning has been admitted to bail of $75,000 by Justice Dowling.

The corner stone of a new temperance hall was laid yesterday, at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Hicks street, by the South Brooklyn Father Mathew Temperance Association, in the presence of an assemblage of ten thousand persons.

A case is now pending in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in which United States Marshal Murray, of this city, is the defendant, and Mr. Lebbeus H. Berry, of Dutchess county, is the plaintiff. The complaint is brought for illegal arrest by the Marshal, on charge of disloyalty, in August last.

A train of cars on the Little Miami Railroad, containing members of the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventy fifth Ohio regiments, was thrown from the track, three miles from Cincinnati, on last Thursday afternoon, and about fifteen of the soldiers were injured, two of them very seriously.

Men were at work yesterday in Beekman street and Park row laying the connections for this branch of the Fourteenth Street Railroad. Sunday seems to be a favorite day for laying tracks with these railroad companies, as nearly every second Sunday for the last fourteen months has been taken advantage of.

A meeting of the United States Christian Commission was held last evening in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, to advocate the matter of rendering immediate aid to Southern refugees. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Thompson and others.

Judge Holt, United States Judge Advocate General, has submitted to Secretary of War Stanton a voluminous report relative to the alleged conspiracy against the government in the West, from which we give some interesting extracts on the second page of this morning's Herald.

The Rebel Vice President Stephens on Peace—His Instructions to his Northern Confederates.

We submit to the special attention of our readers this morning the letter, in full, of the rebel Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, of September 22, to certain friends in Georgia, on the peace question. It will not need a second perusal, we think, to satisfy any politician of ordinary intelligence that this silly *pronunciamiento* of Southern secession abstractions is intended for the encouragement and guidance of the Northern copperhead peace faction in this Presidential canvass. That it will be accepted by this revolutionary faction as a model of conciliation and wisdom we cannot doubt, for it has the true ring of the peace speeches of Mr. George H. Pendleton, and of the moral philosophy, as a peace maker, of the Hon. Ben. Wood.

What says Mr. Stephens? After referring to this peace-at-any-price faction of the North as an organization resulting from certain peace ideas promulgated by the Georgia Legislature, Mr. Stephens says that for the perfect solution of all our existing troubles, North and South, nothing more is required "than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle of truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded; that is, the sovereignty—the ultimate, absolute sovereignty—of the States. This doctrine our Legislature (Georgia) announced to the people of the North and the world. It is the only keynote to peace—permanent, lasting peace," &c. This is nothing more, however, than the hideous monster which gave birth to this rebellion. It was kicked out of the country with the writing of the first sentence of our federal constitution, which reads—"We, the people of the United States"—not we, the several States, each acting as a sovereignty—but "we, the people of the United States"—that is, of all the States, acting in one body, as the representatives of a great nation, and not of a miserable league of States, held together by a rope of sand, "in order to form a more perfect Union," &c., that is, a more perfect Union than the old confederation, which was in the nature of a league, "do ordain and establish this constitution." Our general government was thus reorganized as that of a nation, and to its national unity, powers and authority, every State concerned was made subordinate, under "the supreme law of the land."

So much for this atrocious Southern heresy of "absolute State sovereignty." Now let us see what the rebel Vice President proposes to do with it as the initial starting point for peace. He says "the action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light which, under Providence, may prove the dawn of the day to this long and cheerless night." How? "Through the medium of a convention of all the States!" Mr. Stephens favors this proposition; but upon what basis? The basis which only an idiot or a Jacobin would offer to his confederates. He suggests a convention of all the States to consult together, and that if they come to any agreement it shall be binding only upon those States that may choose, each in its sovereign capacity, to "ratify it." What would be the working of this machine? Let us see. The war is stopped. All the States are turned loose. The convention of all the States turned loose assembles. It adopts a treaty of peace and reunion by a unanimous vote. The treaty is then submitted to the ratification of the several States, each recognized as a sovereign nation; but the States concerned in this rebellion have been taught what to do. They respectively reject the treaty, and fall back upon their Montgomery Southern confederacy and the Union is gone to pieces. This is the entertainment to which Mr. Stephens tells us "a ray of light" has been thrown from the Chicago Convention.

Such are the juggling tricks which the rebel Vice President proposes on behalf of peace. He says "that the chief aid and the encouragement we can give the peace party at the North is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths which alone will lead them and us to permanent and lasting peace, and (tell it not in Gath) with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty." Can it be possible that Stephens and his Southern rebel confederate rulers are still the oracles of a party in the North on constitutional principles? Have they still in this section a party of servitors? If so, was there ever such brazen-faced insolence on the one side, or such scandalous degradation on the other? At all events, we guess that the Northern peace party will derive very little aid and comfort from this peace platform of their Southern State rights leader, Mr. Stephens.

His war notions, too, are as preposterous as his peace theories. He compares this war of the rebellious States with that of our great Revolutionary struggle of '76, when they are as wide apart as the poles, and no more resemble each other than light resembles darkness. Nor will they compare with each other in regard to the opposing forces, until Jeff. Davis shall be assisted by the fleets and armies of France. We have reason to believe, however, that this peace manifesto from Mr. Stephens, like the late letter of Governor Brown, of Georgia, to General Sherman, was written more in fear of Jeff. Davis and the overshadowing presence of his army, under Hood, than under any other inspiration. We believe, too, that Sherman, with the final dispersion of Hood's army, will soon hear a different story from both Stephens and Brown. The end cannot be far off when they fall in the miserable peace fallacies of the Chicago Convention a "ray of light."

More Railroad Slaughter.—Destructive railroad disasters appear to multiply with fearful rapidity. Since the commencement of the present month there have been four or five, all resulting more or less fatally. Yesterday we had to record another, by which twelve persons were killed and over thirty mutilated. These calamities, we fear, are more the result of negligence than of accident, and some measures should be adopted to compel railroad companies to put a stop to this wholesale slaughter. When a road runs through two or more different States the several Legislatures should enact uniform, stringent laws, the penalty of violation to be such as to bring the railroad managers and their employes to their senses. In the disaster which occurred on the Shore Line road on Saturday, and the previous one on the New Haven Railroad, near Seventy-sixth street, the cause was alleged to be a broken rail; and in each case we are told that no human foresight could have prevented the accident. This is all nonsense. There is no reason why a defective rail should be allowed to remain on the line if it was properly examined. There are no severe frosts now to affect the iron. In the Seventy-sixth street case we have been assured by a passenger that upon examining the road where the cars went off the track he found one of the sleepers quite rotten at the fracture of the rail. If proper means were taken to inspect the road this rotten sleeper would not have been there. The fact is that railroad companies must be made to regard human life and limb.

The Difficulties With the Omnibus and City Railroad Companies.

One of the first duties which should occupy the attention of the Legislature when it meets is the endeavor to effect a fair adjustment of the matters in dispute between the public and the proprietors of our city conveyances. There is no point of greater interest to the population of a great city than the multiplication and cheapening of the facilities of travel. When they find them curtailed by the greediness or mismanagement of the companies enjoying privileges by their favor, it is natural that they should become restive. At the same time they are not unreasonable. Convince them that there is a real necessity for the demands made upon them, and they will cheerfully assent to them. They can be convinced but not bullied into compliance with a tax thus levied.

The city railroad companies unfortunately forgot this fact when they undertook to force us to pay the additional cent which has given rise to so much trouble. Had they started by doing what we originally recommended, and to which they have been at last driven, there would not have been a murmur raised against them. The public would have paid cheerfully the eighth of a cent imposed by the Internal Revenue law from the general disposition that prevails to shoulder manfully the national burdens. The attempt under this pretence to levy additional profits on the public, or to make them pay for the results of mismanagement, could not have ended otherwise than in failure. The community are determined to firmly resist any increase in the fares of the city railroads which is not proved to be necessary. The statement published by the president of one of the lines yesterday makes out no case to justify the action of the companies. Its arguments are met by the fact that the stock of one of them is at something like two hundred and forty, and is not to be met with in the market. It is said that this is owing to good management. If it be so, so much the more reason for not taxing the public for the bad management on other lines. But there is this to be urged in addition: that the question of large profits is one of certainty, sooner or later, with all these lines. Let them be ever so ill managed, the increase of population is sure to bring with it increase of patronage. Besides, it must be taken into account that the companies have paid the city nothing for their charters, and that they can well afford to wait the period of probation which most enterprises of the kind have to pass through.

We think it all the more necessary to lay stress upon these points from the fact that we understand it is the intention of the city companies to go before the next Legislature for authority to make a general increase in their fares. Of course a strong lobby interest will be enlisted to support the application. Let us impress upon our city representatives the fact that nothing will be more calculated to damage their popularity with their constituents than a disposition to favor any augmentation of the already extravagant profits earned by some of the lines. At the same time we believe that it will do good to ventilate the subject by a committee of inquiry. If it has no other result it will open the eyes of people to the injustice of making grants of such valuable privileges without securing to the city some direct benefit from them.

If a committee of this kind be appointed we trust that the profits and conduct of the stage and ferry companies will also be made a subject of investigation. More arbitrary and illegal acts are being daily perpetrated by the employes of both these interests than would be tolerated by any other community. Open swindling, abuse of passengers and ruffianly assaults, by drivers and ferry hands, are among the facts that we have daily to chronicle. This state of things must be put an end to, if we do not wish to earn for New York the title of being the worst regulated city in the world. Will the Legislature do its duty in providing the proper remedies? The opening up of competition to all classes of public conveyances, the passage of stringent enactments for mismanagement the forfeiture of privileges, when privileges are necessary, and a more thorough subordination of railway conductors, hack drivers and ferry hands to the jurisdiction of the city authorities, are among those that may be indicated as indispensable.

Violation of the Post Office Laws.—We see that the list of letters is published in an obscure city journal by direction of the new Postmaster. We should like to know if the Postmaster General has lent his sanction to this proceeding? It is a gross infraction of the Post Office law, which directs that the list shall be published in the journal of the largest circulation. There are two other city journals, besides the Herald, which have a larger circulation than the paper in question. We discontinued the publication of the list because the government refused to follow the example of our other advertisers, and pay a fair price for it. The sum allowed never at any time paid for the space sacrificed, and we only published it because it was a convenience to our readers. As soon as the prices of paper and composition reached their present high point we were compelled to decline it altogether. We refused it not merely because it did not pay, but because it excluded other matter that did. Nothing can be smaller, meaner or more contemptible than the conduct of the government in regard to this Post Office arrangement. It can squander millions on shoddy contracts, worthless war steamers, electioneering jobs and corrupt schemes of every kind, but it cannot afford to follow the example of business men and give the newspapers a fair remuneration for the work performed for it. What every little chambermaid finds it worth her while to pay the government of this great country grumbles at giving.

We should not have thought it necessary to bestow even a passing remark upon the fact if the list had been awarded to a journal second in circulation to that of the Herald. But, when we see it given to a paper whose circulation is inferior to that of three other city journals, we feel called upon to protest against so flagrant a violation of the law. The motive of the selection is palpable; for if economy merely were the object it would be as well consulted by giving the list to either of the two journals that rank after us.

The conduct of the Post Office Department in this matter is of a piece with the corrupt, shabby and illegal course which has marked the whole policy of the present administration. When the law bears harshly against its opponents it has no scruple in enforcing it; when it is adverse to its own objects it is equally unscrupulous in violating it. In this instance it had a sinking campaign organ to bolster up, and it has been utterly regardless not only of the law, but of public opinion and convenience, in the effort to sustain it. It may be that the proceeding had its origin solely in the over warm gratitude of the new city Postmaster. If it be so the Department would do well to at once disavow his action.

The Stopped Prize Fight.—Great is the disappointment at the unsatisfactory news from Europe by the steamer Hecla. People were on the tiptoe of expectation to hear either that Coburn had smashed Mace, or that Mace had put Coburn *hors du combat*, and thus put money in several enterprising speculators' pockets. There are grave questions pending in Europe just now; but they have all succumbed to the interest involved in the Mace and Coburn "mill." Who of the thousand anxious expectants of news per the Hecla cares a button for the Italian question, the future site of the capital of Italy, the contending interests of Florence or Milan? Who cares about the Danish and the Swedish difficulties, or the issue of the financial crisis in England? The steamer brought intelligence upon all these points; but, then, her news about the prize fight is as doubtful as the returns from the Pennsylvania election, and so it amounts to nothing. Victor Emanuel has transferred his regal personality to beauteous Florence, and the blood of the Milanese waxes hot in consequence. Denmark has been "gobbled" by the "higher Powers;" England is shaken by repeated bankruptcies, but what of that? The fight did not come off on the 4th of October, as anticipated. The satisfactory why and the wherefore of the failure are not brought by the stupid steamer, and hence the disappointment of the boys. Even the anxieties of the Presidential contest are forgotten in this emergency. The politicians are as much absorbed with the fate of the contest at Dundrum. They are pretty much mixed up between McClellan and Joe Coburn, Lincoln and Jem Mace, for there are heavy stakes up upon all.

THE MISSOURI INVASION.

Sedalia Captured by the Rebels—Price Reported Moving on Lexington, &c.

St. Louis, Oct. 16, 1864.

About two thousand rebels, with two pieces of artillery, under Jeff. Thompson, attacked Sedalia at two o'clock yesterday and drove the militia out of the place. A few of the militia in the fort resisted the attack, but finally surrendered, and were paroled. The citizens were released without parole. The rebels left during the night, and a Union infantry force entered there this morning. The rebels robbed stores of several thousand dollars worth of clothing, boots, shoes, &c., burned the water station, but did no other injury to the railroad. The rolling stock was all sent to Tipton.

Price is reported to be moving on Lexington.

Bill Anderson has cut the North Missouri Railroad at High Hill. He is also reported to have visited Florence. Anderson says his only orders are "to raise hell in North Missouri."

THE ACCIDENT ON THE SHORE LINE RAILROAD.

Names of the Killed and Wounded.

New Haven, Oct. 16, 1864.

The following are the names of the killed by the accident on the Shore Line Railroad at Rocky Neck, four miles east of the Connecticut river, Saturday forenoon:—

L. V. Phillips, 32d Massachusetts regiment.

Edward W. Bates, [illegible].

N. W. Doyle, [illegible].

[illegible] Philadelphia.

William Ruell, Co. E, 5th Connecticut regiment.

Horace Brown, [illegible].

Edgar H. Parsons, [illegible].

Thomas Johnson, [illegible].

Richard A. Lloyd, [illegible].

Montgomery Green, Second Connecticut artillery.

Michael Hunter, [illegible].

Anderson, [illegible].

Augustus B. McGregor, Co. L, First Massachusetts artillery, [illegible] at Knight Hospital, in this city, this morning.

The following persons were badly wounded, and were brought to the Knight Hospital in this city on Saturday evening:—

John A. French, 36th Massachusetts regiment, of Brooklyn, N. Y., left thigh badly bruised.

Sergeant B. H. Matthews, 40th Massachusetts, of Yarmouth, Mass., leg broken.

Charles W. Bowen, [illegible].

[illegible].

[illegible].

[illegible].

Samuel Richardson, [illegible].

Towner [illegible].

The cars of the train were forced to day. There were six cars were crowded, [illegible]. The unlucky will commence running regularly again this evening.

Threatened Rebel Attack on Columbus and Paducah, Kentucky.

Cairo, Oct. 15, 1864.

Cairo is full of rumors of a threatened attack on Columbus, Ky., and reinforcements are being sent there. A large rebel force is at Mayfield, threatening Paducah.

Amusements.

[illegible] announced Faust at the Academy this evening for the first time with the new company. Faust was [illegible].

[illegible]

Madame Mathea Schaller, a young German actress of much promise, who has hitherto made a very favorable impression on Niblo's Garden as Cordelia and Ophelia, will appear as Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons, on Wednesday evening. Although quite a debutante in English drama, Madame Schaller bids fair to establish herself as an artiste of excellent capacity in a line which has proved fatal to more than one before once ordinary merit can be obtained.

After an absence from this vicinity of more than a year, with which she has spent on the provincial boards in the West and North, Laura Keene once more treads the good wild and patronage of the public as the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, in the Love Chase. We are sure she will in find that long absence has in any way [illegible].

That branch of dramatic entertainment abounded by negro minstrelsy is about to undergo an innovation. Mons. Segrist, the famous acrobat and dog trainer, is going to make his great pièce "bow-wow" with his dogs at Wood's Minstrels. Whether these interesting animals shall appear in burnt cork or *in puris naturalibus* is not stated on the bills. In either case their appearance will be a novelty.

An entertainment which can hardly fail to be interesting is announced for to-night at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, by Artemus Ward. It embraces a sketch of the travels and experiences in the land of the Mormons, illustrated by panoramic views of the great Salt Lake region, painted from photographs made by the photographers to ordinary of Brigham Young. The lecturer is as amusing upon almost any subject. Upon this one, with the accessories of scenic art, he will no doubt be more than usually appreciable.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 16, 1864.

RUMORS OF THE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

There is no news and very few rumors afloat here today. The politicians are still discussing the probabilities of the Pennsylvania election and the adoption or rejection of the new Maryland constitution. The only rumor in regard to military matters is that Longstreet is again in the valley with a considerable force, but this is discredited.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

It is a noticeable feature that among the bids for the forty million loan just opened was an increased number from the national banks in various parts of the country. About one hundred of them forwarded proposals. It has already been stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has accepted all offers at and over $1 100, and so much of those at $0 100 premium as will make the sum of $40 000 000, the proportion of the latter being about 40 per cent of the entire sum bid for at this figure. The Secretary took some hours for consideration before coming to a decision, he having reserved the right to decline all bids not, in his opinion, advantageous to the government.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S TEST OATH IN TENNESSEE.

A delegation claiming to represent the loyal democrats of Tennessee are here for the purpose of presenting to the President a protest against the oath required by Governor Johnson to be taken before voting at the Presidential election. They had an interview with the President on Saturday and presented their protest, but complain of having been cavalierly treated by him, he intimating that in his opinion the document was prepared in concert with the New York politicians. This the committee denied, and retired, after a brief interview, without having accomplished their object or receiving any encouragement that the President would interfere in the matter.

REBEL REFUGEES IN CANADA DESPONDENT.

A gentleman who has just returned from Canada reports Jake Thompson and other leading rebel refugees there in a very desponding frame of mind, and satisfied that the rebellion is nearly used up. The recent popular demonstration against the peace party North and the daily weakening of the rebel forces, while the Union armies are constantly reinforced and augmenting, have satisfied them that the final collapse is at hand from which nothing can save them.

CLOSING OF BARROOMS AND PLACES OF BUSINESS ON SUNDAY.

All the barrooms, cigar stands, and even the barber shops here were notified this morning that they must close up to-day and hereafter upon the Sabbath, or be fined according to law. Most of the places were accordingly closed, and some were obliged to go without their Sunday shave in consequence. It is determined to make Washington a moral city on one day in the week at least until the meeting of Congress, when it is suggested all such efforts will be abandoned as useless.

COUNTERFEITERS DISCHARGED ON BAIL.

It is stated here that the counterfeiters, Robert R. Mather and James Norris, arrested at Port Jervis, New York, have been discharged on giving bail in the sum of four thousand dollars.

DISTRIBUTION OF FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR NOTES.

Notes of the denomination of five hundred and one thousand dollars have been prepared and will soon be distributed to the national banks.

SHERMAN.

No Considerable Force of the Enemy North of Tunnel Hill, Georgia—Surrender of Dalton to the Rebels—No Fears Entertained Relative to the State of Affairs in the Department, &c., &c.

Chattanooga, Oct. 15, 1864.

The reports of our scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill. Walker and Whitfield counties have undoubtedly been occupied by a small body of rebel cavalry, which has not been very effective in destroying the railroads, though in possession of Alton, and but little damage is believed to have been done.

Officers furloughed here on their way to the front have been ordered to prepare to join their commands at once. General Schofield sent out a strong reconnoitering party to-day to discover the whereabouts of the rebel column, said to be moving towards the west.

Scouts of the Forty fourth colored regiment, in the garrison at Dalton, who escaped after Colonel Johnson's surrender, arrived here to-day. They give numerous accounts of the affair. They state that they were on picket, wanted to fight, knocked over the flag bearer, and after the surrender refused to stay caught.

Ringgold and the intermediate points have been strengthened by General Schofield.

We have nothing definite as to Sherman's whereabouts. He is known to be energetically at work to open and keep open the route to Atlanta, no matter what rebel column intervenes.

Chattanooga, Oct. 15 15—9 P. M.

Our forces to-day reoccupied Ringgold and the block house, three miles in advance, and found the railroad and bridges safe. It is generally believed that Dalton, with the Forty-sixth colored, surrendered to Hood's army yesterday, but nothing official is received. There is no communication yet with General Sherman. There was an abundance of supplies at Atlanta, in anticipation of such a movement by the rebels.

Major General Steedman has arrived and resumed command of the district. There are six months' supplies on hand, and the officers of the army feel that Hood is making a movement that will certainly prove disastrous.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

General Asboth's Expedition into Florida—Forrest's Fight with the Gunboats on the Tennessee River.

Washington, Oct. 16, 1864.

GENERAL ASBOTH'S FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

A special despatch to the Columbus Sun states that the enemy's raiders, said to be commanded by General Asboth (Asboth), have burnt the Episcopal church, the hospital, commissary department buildings, drug store and some other buildings at Marianna, Fla. Over fifty of the militia and citizens were captured and taken off. Three hundred to five hundred negroes, many carriages, horses and other movable property were carried off by the enemy, who retired westward on Wednesday. We lost at Marianna six killed and seven wounded, as far as heard from. The enemy's loss was larger. General Ashley is said to be wounded. The enemy were reported near Campbellton, Fla., yesterday.

FORREST'S FIGHT ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Mobile, Oct. 12, 1864.

The following despatch has been received by Lieutenant General Taylor, who sent it to the Tribune for publication:—

Three Yankee gunboats and four transports were up the Tennessee river yesterday as far as Eastport. They landed two thousand men and three pieces of artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, with Forrest's old command, and Colonel Tennessee, surprised the enemy, capturing three guns, twenty five prisoners and thirty horses. Two hundred of the Yankees were drowned in attempting to reembark on their boats. The first shot from our artillery penetrated the boiler of one of the transports, and many men were scalded and burned to death. The boats have gone down the river. Our victory was complete.

N. B. FORREST, Major General.

The New Free State Constitution of Maryland.

Baltimore, Oct. 16, 1864.

The free State constitution is undoubtedly carried in this State. The soldiers' vote in the field will overcome the home majority against it; but if that is not sufficient the vote in part of Somerset and Montgomery counties, which gave good majorities against the constitution, can be thrown out by reason of the military having been placed within the prohibited distance of the polls in those counties. The cunning machinery devised for carrying the instrument, including over-nice conscientious voters and so forth, has proved equal to our emergency. As far as the imperfect returns go, including a portion of the soldiers' vote, the majority against the constitution is between eight and nine hundred. That can be easily snuffed out though, the managers say, with the soldiers' votes yet to come in.

Washington, Oct. 16, 1864.

It appears now that the Maryland constitution is in a minority of about one thousand on the home vote; but our friends say that a sufficient soldiers' vote has been polled to prevent its rejection. The opinion given by Reverdy Johnson that the test oath required to be taken before voting on it was not binding, is said by the friends of the instrument to have resulted in an increase of from three to five thousand in the vote against it, while its friends considered it so secure that many neglected to vote upon it at all.

SHENANDOAH.

Additional Particulars of the Brilliant Victory of the 9th Inst.

The Most Complete Rout of the Enemy.

Captures of Prisoners, Artillery, Caissons, Headquarters Wagons, Furniture, Papers, &c.

The Work of Destruction in the Valley.

Guerillas Again Along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

They Attack and Destroy a Train.

INTERESTING AND FULL DETAILS, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. S. Davidson's Despatch.

HARRISONBURG, Oct. 14, 1864.

GUERILLA OUTRAGE.

It was reported to General Seward, commandant of this post, last evening, that some hundred and fifty guerillas were within two or three miles of this place, on the Winchester turnpike, attacking and scattering or capturing all parties who were on their way to the front or rear. General Seward at once sent out two or three scouting [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen.

THE SPANISH-PERUVIAN DIFFICULTY.

Peru Sends a Special Minister to Madrid.

Serious Revolutionary Plot Discovered in Chile.

Spain Supposed to be Implicated in It.

THE REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

Affairs in Colombia and the Central American States, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Seabury, arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall on the 8th inst. The news received by this arrival from all parts of the West Coast is of more than usual interest, as will be seen from the details furnished by the letters of our correspondents at Panama and Callao.

The following is the specie list of the Ocean Queen—

A. S. Rosenbaum	$30,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
H. Cohn & Co.	22,000	Colgate & Hoffman	$2,170
J. B. Newton & Co.	30,061	Parsons & Petit	800
W. H. & T. B. Taylor	5,000	Ribon & Munoz	250
A. Rich & Bro.	9,000	A. B. Sands & Co.	361
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	20,000		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	53,152	Total	$191,466

Our Panama Correspondence.

[illegible]

Our Callao Correspondence.

[illegible]

Court Calendar—This Day.

[illegible]

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

Two Sisters Take the Black Veil—The Convent of the Sacred Heart—Archbishop McCloskey Officiates—Touching and Eloquent Address on the Occasion—A Fashionable Congregation, &c., &c.

The pretty little chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, situated in West Seventeenth street, was yesterday morning the scene of a very interesting religious ceremony, at which his Grace Archbishop McCloskey officiated with all the pomp and solemnity appertaining to his holy office and the occasion. Two of the holy sisterhood, having terminated their probationary term as novices, desired to consecrate their lives to the service of religion within the peaceful walls of the convent in which they had for some time devoted themselves to prayer and to the gentle cares of the community, ministering to the wants of the poor and needy and to the instruction of the young and tender pupils confided to their guardianship. Not only were the novices sisters in the community and sisters in Christ, but sisters in fact, allied from youth up, who had gone hand in hand through the world till the moment of their forever renouncing it together yesterday morning. The ceremony was fixed for eight o'clock, previous to which the silence of the quiet neighborhood and the stillness of the Sabbath morning were frequently broken by the rolling of carriage wheels as they hurried to and drew up before the doors of the convent. A large number of ladies assembled in the parlor of the convent, attended also by many of the wealthiest merchants of our city, and some of our most eminent jurists and counsellors at law. The military community was ably represented by Major General Banks and Major General Doubleday—the former in citizen's clothes, the latter wearing his uniform.

Precisely at eight o'clock the company were shown by a couple of sisters to the chapel, and scarcely had they been seated when the sisters who were about to take the sacred pledge of celibacy and fidelity to the church entered the chapel, kneeling at a little table in front of the altar, on which burned two large wax candles. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brooklyn City News.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.—The progress of temperance has been so rapid in this city since the organization of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent societies that it has been found necessary to build a new hall for the accommodation of the members. The South Brooklyn Association numbers fully one thousand men, and their old quarters, in Columbia street, becoming too contracted in dimensions to contain them all, it was resolved to erect a building for their use exclusively. A site on the corner of Hamilton avenue and Hicks street was selected, and some weeks since the ground was broken and the foundation laid. Yesterday afternoon the corner stone was laid, in presence of probably ten thousand persons. The streets were completely blocked up for a considerable distance on every side. All the Brooklyn societies and several New York organizations participated. They came upon the ground about three thousand strong in full regalia, with bands playing and banners displayed, under the chief marshalship of Mr. Patrick Quinn. They presented a fine and imposing appearance, highly creditable in every respect. The corner stone was laid by Mr. Patrick Keating, President of the South Brooklyn Association, after which an address suitable to the occasion was delivered. The ceremonies were not concluded till dark. The building will be of brick, trimmed with brown stone, 50 feet in front on Hamilton avenue, and 100 feet deep. It will be two stories in height, with basement. The cost is estimated at about $20,000, and it is designed that the hall shall be ready for occupation by next spring.

ACTION AGAINST MARSHAL MURRAY FOR FALSE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.—An action was brought in the Kings county Supreme Court, some time since, by Mr. Lebbeus H. Derry, against United States Marshal Robert Murray and Deputy John Smith, on the charge of false arrest and imprisonment, and claiming damages to the amount of $10,000. The plaintiff, who resides in Dutchess county, was, as alleged, arrested by defendants in August last on a charge of disloyalty. Being brought to New York, he was detained a few days and finally discharged. The case came up at a special term of the Supreme Court on Saturday, [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A—FOR SALE—IN THE LOWER AND BUSINESS part of Williamsburgh, a valuable property, consisting of two 3 story brick dwellings, with stores attached, and two 3 story brick dwellings, with basements, on the rear of the lots, fronting on Bedford avenue. The whole property is in good repair, and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of WILLIAM H. WILLIS, 49 Broadway.

A—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—NEAR THE village of Hempstead, Long Island, 30 minutes' ride from the city, by railroad. Inquire of WILLIAM H. WILLIS, 49 Broadway.

A—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—NEAR THE village of Jamaica, Long Island, 30 minutes' ride from the city, by railroad. Inquire of WILLIAM H. WILLIS, 49 Broadway.

A—BRICK DWELLING AND LOT FOR SALE—AT 44 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 44 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 48 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 50 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 52 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 54 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 56 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 58 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 60 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 62 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 64 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 66 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 68 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 70 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 72 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 74 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 76 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

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A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 80 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 82 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

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A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 90 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

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A—FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 100 Bedford street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of JOHN FITZPATRICK, on the premises.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL.

AT BROADWAY, 597 BROADWAY.
THE OLDEST
THE LARGEST
THE MOST POPULAR
OFFICE IN THE CITY TO OBTAIN A
SUBSTITUTE!
NO SECRETS!
NO MYSTERIES!
NO HUMBUGS!
NO MEN WANTED FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
NO MEN WANTED FOR THE STATE AND DISTRICT.
NO MEN WANTED FOR THE CITY AND DISTRICT.
NO MEN WANTED FOR THE COUNTY AND DISTRICT.
NO MEN WANTED FOR THE TOWN AND DISTRICT.
NO MEN WANTED FOR THE WARD AND DISTRICT.
AND YET AT 597 BROADWAY,
EVERY DAY AND EVERY HOUR,
Rich and poor, from every section of the country, are successfully obtaining
SUBSTITUTES!
Some of the most distinguished men in the country are now
ENGAGED IN THE SUBSTITUTE LAST TRADE.
NATIONAL, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, WARD AND TOWN AUTHORITIES
ARE SUCCESSFULLY DEFIED, AND THEIR MEMBERS, OFFICERS, CLERKS AND AGENTS
WARNED, IN THE STRONGEST LANGUAGE, TO KEEP AWAY FROM THIS OFFICE.
THE WHOLE MACHINERY OF THE GOVERNMENT
IS BROUGHT TO BEAR TO PREVENT THE SUCCESS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
BUT IN VAIN.
SPECIAL NOTICE FROM A. R. POST 97
To the Substitute Brokers, Bounty Jumpers, Bummers, Bogus Recruiting Officers, &c.
GO, GENTLEMEN, IMMEDIATELY,
TO 597 BROADWAY,
And Learn How to Obtain Substitutes.

AT the present time it is necessary to have a substitute, and
AVOID DRAFTS AND EXTRAS.
There is no necessity for paying extra bounties when we can locally procure substitutes.
EXEMPT PLEAS AND AFFIDAVITS.
The best Exemption Pleas and Affidavits are made out at this office.
A substitute can be obtained in Queens County, L. I., for $1,000 cash, and no bounty to pay. Apply to-day.
A MAN WANTED WHO IS DESIRING MAKE A FOR A. $1,000 cash and a bounty of $300 to pay. Apply at once.
A 597 BROADWAY SUBSTITUTE CAN TAKE THE PLACE of a drafted man in any regiment in the service. Apply at once.
A RMY and NAVY RECRUITING OFFICE.
No person can enlist anywhere in the country for future service without applying at this office. Persons desiring to enlist in the Army or Navy for future service will apply at this office, where they will receive the highest bounties. Persons enlisting at this office will receive their bounties immediately on enlistment. Apply at 597 BROADWAY.
Cassius GOMEZ, Supt.
A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Government Recruiting Agent for the Army and Navy, will receive applications for substitutes, and will pay the highest cash prices for the same. Office, 597 BROADWAY.
Cassius GOMEZ, Supt.
FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENT,
NO FURTHER DUTY IN THIS SECTION.
THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR TERM OF ENLISTMENT, and who have not been drafted, can now enlist for three years or during the war, and receive the following bounties:
Previously paid to volunteers $300
Bounty paid by the State 300
Bounty paid by the City 300
Bounty paid by the Government 100
Total $1,000
Apply at the Office of the Regiment, 597 BROADWAY.
I WANT TWO SOLDIERS, ONE ON MONDAY, and one on Tuesday, in the Army, and will PAY THE HIGHEST BOUNTY.
SUBSTITUTE BROKERS
Need hardly call on me.
As the two men I want must be sharp all their own.
NO SUBSTITUTE BROKERS NEED APPLY.
Apply at 597 BROADWAY.
Lieutenant ——, late 2 Conn. Vols.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE 42D REGIMENT N. Y. S. V. are hereby notified that the Regiment will parade for inspection and review on Tuesday, October 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the parade ground between Washington square and Fifth avenue. By order of
JAMES FREELIGH, Colonel.
SUPERSEDING and TOWN COMMITTEE PROMPTLY attended to. Substitutes furnished. Exemption papers made out. Office, 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 597 BROADWAY.
NO MEN or money wanted for the army or navy, or for the State, City or County.
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENT AND LARGEST BOUNTIES ever offered are now paid at this office.
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES WANTED—AT 27 Chatham street, Room No. 2, up stairs.
VOLUNTEERS—PATRIOTS CAN BE FURNISHED with substitutes at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
WANTED—A FEW VOLUNTEERS WANTED—ONLY those who have served their time need apply. 597 BROADWAY, cor. of Prince st.
WANTED—ONE YEAR VOLUNTEERS, AND SEVERAL two years men, for the Navy. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
WANTED—A FEW OLD SOLDIERS FOR THE 14TH Regiment Heavy Artillery, to fill up the ranks of the Regiment. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
10 MEN WANTED—SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS wanted. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
100 MEN WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, TO FILL UP the ranks of the 69th Regiment. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
$500 FOR A SUBSTITUTE—APPLY AT 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
$550—27 CHEROKEE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, and 1 Nebraska, wanted. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
$550 FOR A SUBSTITUTE—APPLY AT 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
$600—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, ONE YEAR VOLUNteers. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
$600—FIVE GOOD MEN FOR THE TWELFTH AND Fifteenth Wards. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
$600—ONE-YEARS MEN WANTED, IN GOOD health. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince street.
$690 CASH IN HAND FOR ONE YEAR SOLDIER (Loyal), who understands himself well. Call at 66 Nassau street, Room No. 2.
$700 CASH IN HAND FOR ONE YEAR MAN, FOR the Army and Navy. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, cor. of Prince st.
$700—CREW, MATE, 2D, AND CARPENTER FOR the Navy. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st.
$800 FOR ONE YEAR MAN AND $1,000 FOR A two years man. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st.
$800—MUSTER FOR THE MARINE CORPS. ENquire at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st., for the Navy Agent, who pays the highest bounty.
$800 CASH DOWN—AND HAND MONEY TO ONE year men. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st., for the Navy Agent, who pays the highest bounty.
$850 CASH IN HAND, WILL BE PAID TO THOSE who procure substitutes at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

$825 PAID IN HAND—QUARTER, HALF DAY OR whole day. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st., for the Navy Agent, who pays the highest bounty.
$302 PAID FOR SUBSTITUTES THAT CONSTITUTES the highest bounty paid in this city. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st.
$925 CASH IN HAND FOR SUBSTITUTES AND volunteers for one year. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st., for the Navy Agent, who pays the highest bounty.
$1,000 TO TWO YOUNGER MEN—ONE NOT TO pay to the Provost. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st.
$1,000 CASH IN HAND FOR ONE YEAR SUBSTItutes and volunteers. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st.
$1,200—VOLUNTEERS WANTED—TWO GOOD men for one year. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st.
$25,000—WE WANTED, FOR ONE AND two years men, the highest bounties paid in this city. Apply at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st.
$75,000—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY MORE to fill up the Regiment. Call immediately at 597 BROADWAY, corner of Prince st.

NAVAL PRIZE SHIP'S, &c.

A SCT—A NAVAL PRIZE MONEY COUPON, FOR sale. Apply to
ALL PRIZE MONEY NOW PAYABLE.
PRIZE AGENCY,
113 Broadway, New York.
ESQUIR A. DELANO, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 113 Broadway, New York, will procure and collect prize money for officers and seamen.
UNITED STATES NAVY PRIZE MONEY EXECUTION bought.
WILLIS OR WILDMAN, ATTORNEYS OF PRIZE(S), willing to obtain it, apply at 113 Broadway, New York.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

A RARE CHANCE—THE ACTIVE PARTNER OF A long established and profitable business, which will bear the strictest investigation, and can be proved to yield $10,000 per annum, wishes to dispose of his interest to a man with $5,000 cash. Address
A BUSINESS MAN, HERALD UP TO DAY, STATING A time when an interview can be had.
A RESPONSIBLE PHYSICIAN, HAVING A FINE office and a large practice, wishes a partner who can contribute, with his services, $1,000 cash. Address
COPARTNERSHIP OR THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, with $5,000 to $10,000 cash, to engage in a profitable business, is open to a liberal offer now made, and which will be found worthy the attention of any one desiring a safe and permanent investment. Address
A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, HAVING MORE time than business, wishes to form a partnership with a gentleman of the same description, who can command $5,000 cash

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE HECLA AT HALIFAX.

THE MACE AND COBURN FIGHT "OFF"

Joe Coburn on the Ground, but Mace Does Not Appear.

Mr. Lincoln's Chances of Re-election Regarded as Favorable.

MORE HEAVY FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

ITALY STILL AGITATED.

Napoleon's Justification of the Proposed Evacuation of Rome.

The Dano-German Boundary Question Still Unsettled.

Height and Weight of Franz Muller's Victim.

Scenes in Nankin After the Expulsion of the Chinese Rebels,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Hecla left Liverpool at noon on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th inst., and arrived at Halifax at half past eight Friday morning. She has about [illegible] hundred passengers for New York.

Owing to the interruption of the telegraph lines her news could not be transmitted on Friday.

The United States corvette Ticonderoga got ashore on the [illegible], near Maranham, on the 25th of August, but escaped without injury.

The London papers contain graphic details of the great powder explosion at the magazines of Hall & Son, near [illegible]. Ten persons were killed and as many wounded. The destruction of property was very great. [illegible]

[illegible]

...the extent of four per cent in quantity. Hence a very large part of the augmentation in the sterling value of our trade is seen to be attributable to the extraordinary point to which the price of cotton was recently carried. In other branches of manufacture, however, a large improvement is also shown, and in these instances the increase is only in a moderate degree due to an advance in the price of the various staples. Thus, in our shipments last month compared with those of the corresponding date of last year, there was an increase of nineteen per cent in haberdashery, ten per cent in hardware, nineteen per cent in machinery, seventy per cent in linen yarn, forty one per cent in linen manufactures, sixteen per cent in woollen yarn and twenty-four per cent in woollen manufactures.

For iron there has been a diminished demand, the totals showing a falling off of ten per cent. Of copper the shipments have been of almost exactly the same amount as in August last year. Of silk yarn they present a falling off of three per cent, and of silk manufactures twenty per cent. As regards importations, the principal point for remark consists in the arrivals of wheat having been twenty one per cent less than those in August, 1863, and of flour sixty per cent less. In those of barley and oats there has been an increase, while of peas, beans and Indian corn the quantities traded have been small. Contrasted with the month of August, 1862, the increase in the value of our exportations, shown in the present tables, is twenty-seven per cent.

For the eight months of this year, ended the 31st of August the increase has been twenty-one per cent over the same period of 1863, and thirty-two per cent over 1862.

The Financial Crisis.

ADDITIONAL HEAVY FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

Additional failures include W. F. Brown & Co., cotton and colonial brokers of Liverpool, with estimated liabilities of half a million sterling.

Julius Meedel & Co., West India merchants, of London.

No further suspensions were announced on the 3d inst.

The liabilities of Walter, Coleworth & Co., of Liverpool, are stated at from £500,000 to £600,000.

England's Civilization.

LAMENTABLE CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES AS REPORTED BY THE COTTON FAMINE.

(From the London Post, Sept. 30.)

The late cotton famine, which suspended for a time one of our principal branches of industry, without, however, making any perceptible impression on the aggregate of the national revenue and prosperity, will have left more than one profitable lesson behind it. Our attention is attracted to this subject by the address delivered at the Social Science Congress on Wednesday by Mr. E. Chadwick, the President of the Department of Economy and Trade. In ordinary cases of manufacturing distress, the result of over production, the natural consequence is a great fall in the price of the goods with which the markets of the country and the world have been glutted. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Danish Question.

[illegible]

The Mace and Coburn Fight.

[illegible]

Trade of Great Britain.

[illegible]

they were one pound of coffee, two pounds of cheese and a pate, brought from his last quarters at Strasbourg. At the first halt poor cub was on duty, and no donkey was unpacked, but the "lad was not 'imagine my despair and rage'" cried with enormous gesticulation the officer, who told me the story himself, "to find in the morning that the good camel who required no feeding had helped himself, and eaten not only the bed which, as straw, was in his way, but all my food, down to the pate." What a case of military desolation!

The season of the Italiens Opera really opens on Saturday but not with the "Sonnambula and "La Favorita," as last Rigoletto is decided upon.

During the evening I heard two pieces of "news," one certainly a fact. It is thought by some persons generally well aware of all that transpires that M. Fould's promotion may be a step to his eventually becoming Minister of Finance. Then on the boulevard I heard a song, "Et les piqués!" evidently a late importation.

Among the flying reports of the hour I may also mention that Prince Humbert returns to great haste to Turin, that French soldiers discharged from the imperial army may take service with the Pope and, finally, that a batch of senators are to be gazetted to morrow.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FRENCH MISSION.

[Paris (Sept. 30) correspondence of London Star.]

Admiral de la Ronciere le Noury has started on a special mission for Rome, Turin and Vienna. It is a curious coincidence that he was sent on a special mission to St. Petersburg and Berlin before the Italian war broke out, to secure the neutrality of these Powers. He went to Turin to negotiate the marriage of the Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde. When the Polish insurrection burst forth, the Admiral was sent for the second time to St. Petersburg, thence to Miramar, where he succeeded in overcoming the scruples and hesitations of Archduke Maximilian as to his acceptance of the crown of Mexico. He is a charming person, gifted with a mind of no ordinary capacity, and possessing a most attractive manner of peculiarly eminently qualified for diplomatic missions.

This time his business at Rome is to assure the Pope that France will protect him, at Vienna that nothing was farther from the thoughts of those who drew out the convention than anything hostile to Austria and at Turin, that there is nothing for it but to obey, and that possibly the various clauses in the treaty. The Admiral's first visit is to be to Rome. If he succeed in his first two missions he must indeed either be the first diplomatist of the day or his auditors singularly verdant.

The War in China.

SCENES IN NANKIN AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE IMPERIAL TROOPS—END OF THE LEADERS OF THE GREAT REBELLION IN THE EAST—HOW NANKIN WAS PILLAGED AND ITS HABITATIONS DESTROYED, ETC.

A despatch dated July 29, 1864, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Russell from Mr. Adkins, Acting British Consul at Chinkiang. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Sailor Murder.

[illegible]

The Orleans Princes in Turkey.

[illegible]

Gossip from Paris.

[illegible]

France.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

Italy.

[illegible]

Russia.

[illegible]

India.

[illegible]

Commercial Intelligence.

[illegible]

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

[illegible]

LONDON MARKETS.

[illegible]

Rifle Match.

[illegible]

Return of the Rev. Dr. Bellows.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows returned to this city yesterday from California, after an absence of six months spent in ministering to the people of the Unitarian creed in that section of the country, and also in furthering the objects of the United States Sanitary Commission. He made his appearance last night in the pulpit of his beautiful church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, which was crowded with a most fashionable and brilliant congregation eager to welcome back to the scene of his old labors their beloved pastor.

The services were of the usual character. The choir chanted several solemn selections of sacred music, after which Dr. Bellows pronounced an impressive prayer, thanking God for having returned him once more to the bosom of his old flock and the scene of his labors for a quarter of a century. The choir then chanted the 329th hymn, which commenced as follows:—

> There is a book, who runs may read,
> Which heavenly truth imparts,
> And all the lore its scholars need,
> Pure eyes and Christian hearts.

The reverend doctor, at the customary point of the services, delivered a most eloquent and elaborate discourse, in which he graphically described what he had observed in the Pacific, especially as regarded religion and particularly the progress of Unitarianism, which he stated was spreading rapidly. Of the patriotism of the Californians he spoke in the most complimentary terms, alleging that it was as pure, disinterested and genuine as could be found in any other part of the country. He was delighted to find on his return here that no compromise peace had been consented to and that the most powerful blows the rebellion had yet sustained were being dealt out to it. In conclusion, he alluded feelingly to the absence from among his congregation of some of the familiar faces he had been accustomed to look upon, and in connection therewith paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Kirkland. This discourse was listened to from beginning to end with the profoundest attention and more than once his hearers were deeply moved.

The New Cathedral Organ.

In Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, stands the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, a spacious but temporary wooden structure, devoid of architectural pretension and symmetry, yet serving to accommodate a large congregation, which in a few years will find a worthier place of worship in the cathedral going up near by.

[illegible]

The Navy.

[illegible]

Aid for Southern Refugees.

[illegible]

Arrivals and Departures.

[illegible]

Military Affairs.

RECRUITING—BOUNTIES STILL PAID BY THE SUPERVISORS' COMMITTEE.

It will be recollected that we stated, after the return from Washington of the Chairman of the Supervisors' Volunteering Committee, that the President had expressed to Mr. Blunt the hope that, notwithstanding our quota was filled, that the committee would continue in its patriotic course of raising men, for it was all important that the ranks of the army should be kept full as possible, as all men thus raised would be credited on our next quota. The committee, in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Supervisors' Board, resolved to continue its business. We state this fact that all desirous of entering the army, with good pay and large bounties, may know where they can be accommodated without fear of deception or fraud, that Mr. Blunt, at the office of the committee, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, continues to devote his whole attention to this business—the payment of county bounties, &c. New recruits are coming in steadily, and are of an excellent class. Let the ball go on, fill up the ranks.

The Pacific Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16, 1864.

A whaling fleet is arriving from the Arctic region. Three vessels are in. About twenty in all are due. The cruise has not been a very successful one, though the last season had helped it much.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

ALBANY, Oct. 16, 1864.

A young man, named George E. Gordon, belonging to East Albany, is under arrest here on suspicion of being the murderer of Owen Thompson, the New York cattle buyer, who was killed and robbed at West Albany on the night of the 14th of September. Gordon bears a bad character, and the circumstances against him are strong.

The Vote of the Ohio Soldiers in Memphis.

CAIRO, Oct. 16, 1864.

The steamer City of Alton, from Memphis, passed, with fifty-seven bales of cotton, for St. Louis.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the hospitals and on detached service in Memphis gives 147 majority for the Union candidates.

The Turf.

The stallions Toronto Chief and Commodore Vanderbilt trot a match for $2,000 this afternoon over the Fashion Course. They are both very fast. The betting is pretty even on the result.

Died.

CANTWELL.—On Sunday, October 16, MARY TRACY, [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, October 16, 1864.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible]

South Corton Spit Buoy, north. Easterly, distant 1 9-10ths mile.

Holm Sand Buoy, N ¾ W northerly, distant 8-10ths mile.

A new buoy, striped black and white, and marked "Holm Buoy," has been laid 7 cables, on a southwest bearing from the Holm Head Buoy, which has been marked "North West Holm." The new buoy lies in 5 fathoms, with Pakefield Lighthouse, in line with the southernmost of six remarkable trees, W ¾ E.

Lowestoft Church, just open northward of the north pier, N by W ½ W.

Southwest Holm Buoy, N E northerly, distant 7-10ths mile.

Northeast Newcome Buoy, NNE ¾ E distant 1 5-10ths mile.

East Middle Newcome Buoy, N by W ¾ W, distant 2 2-10ths mile.

[illegible]

Wholesome.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

American Ports.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]